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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

The action of April 14, 1961, full announcement of which appears on page 28, authorized the additional purchase of 1,263,776 tons of non-quota sugar bringing to a total of 8,790,880 tons the quantity of sugar so far provided within the total requirements determination of 10,000,000 tons for the calendar year. The balance of the total requirements, about 1,200,000 tons, remains available for later allocation and authorization.

Deliveries for U.S. consumption as reported through April 15, 1961 totaled 2,348,000 tons, about 95,000 tons in excess of those reported for the same period last year. It should be noted, however, that physical deliveries of sugar were about 40,000 tons less than during the corresponding period last year because of the constructive deliveries of sugar reported at the end of 1959 but physically delivered January-February 1960. A rate of consumption so far in 1961 a little higher than that of deliveries with a corresponding reduction of consumers' inventories is indicated by relatively large physical deliveries in the last half of 1960 and downward adjustments in prices of refined sugar in early 1961.

On April 14, refiners announced a 0.15 cent per pound reduction in the wholesale price of refined sugar in the Northeast territory. Effective April 17, both beet and cane sugar prices were reduced 0.15 cent in the Northwest portion of the Pacific Coast territory. Reductions in quoted prices have been announced during the year in all territories except the Gulf and according to trade papers concessions of as much as 0.30 cent are being made from the list prices in that territory.

WHOLESALE REFINED SUGAR PRICE QUOTATIONSAS OF APRIL 19, 1961

(nearest port basis price for sugar in 100 pound bags)

	<u>Cane</u> cents	<u>Beet</u> cents per pound	
Northeast	9.40	9.00	Western N.Y. & Pa.
Eastern beet		8.25	Michigan
Southeast	9.30		
Gulf	9.50		
Chicago-West)			
South-West)	8.80	8.60	
<u>Pacific Coast</u>			
California, Arizona, Nevada	8.80	8.80	
Oregon-Washington	8.65	8.65	
Balance of Territory	8.75	8.65	

Raw sugar prices declined during each of the first three months of 1961. During March they averaged 6.25 cents compared to 6.09 cents for March 1960. The spot price was unchanged for almost a month until April 19 when it fell .02 cent to 6.23 cents per pound, bulk duty paid basis at New York. In April 1960, a price of 6.17 cents prevailed throughout the month.

On April 15, 1961 refiners' inventories totaled 780,000 tons or enough for about six week's distribution. About 450,000 tons were raw sugar. Although less than a month's melt, this was about 115,000 tons above the average for a comparable date in each of the last five years. Refined sugar held by refiners was at about the same level as in other recent years.

Recent reports on processing in Hawaii and Puerto Rico show marked and somewhat divergent changes from 1960. Hawaii through April 8 had produced 211,000 tons of sugar, 50,000 tons more than at the same time last year but, also, representing a somewhat higher proportion of the harvest completed. In Puerto Rico where the grind is completed by mid-year, 586,000 tons had been produced by April 8, 1961, or 34,000 tons less than through the comparable week a year ago. About 55 percent of the cane estimated to be available in Puerto Rico had

been processed as compared with 60 percent in the corresponding 1960 period. The rate of recovery, exceptionally low through March 11, has exceeded that for the corresponding 1960 week in each of the last four weeks reported. The cumulative recovery rate through April 8, at 10.23 percent was still 0.10 percentage point below the comparable reading for the preceding crop. The rate of recovery for the entire 1960 crop of 10.06 percent was the lowest on record.

During April the "World Sugar" spot quotation of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for their No. 8 Contract (f.o.b. and stowed, Caribbean ports including Brazil) gradually increased from 3.02 on April 1 to 3.10 on April 17 and then jumped 12 points to 3.22 on April 18. Cuba had announced a new selling price of 3.00 cents f.a.s. Cuba effective April 13. This is comparable to 3.11 for the New York No. 8 spot price.

The U.S.S.R. reported that the Soviet Union is to supply Mainland China with 500,000 metric tons of sugar before the end of August on an interest free loan basis to be repaid by 1964.

Cuban production to March 31, 1961 was reported as 4,187,544 Spanish long tons as compared to 4,044,118 tons on the same date in 1960.

THE "SUGAR DOLLAR," FROM CONSUMER TO GROWER

The present transitional period for the sugar program stimulates interest in questions about how well farmers have been doing on sugar crops compared to others -- how consumers have fared on sugar prices relative to other food prices -- and how the difference between farm and retail value is shared among those who provide various marketing services. In the article "Growers' Share and Marketing Margins for Sugar," carried in Sugar Reports No. 57, January 1957, the returns to farmers for domestic sugar crops were related to sugar prices and compared with the farmers' share of the "Farm Food Market Basket" of all foods for the years 1937 through 1954.

The "broad brush" approach used in the margins story, based on common price series and crop returns averaged for all domestic areas, provides a useful overall view of what happens to the money consumers spend for sugar and so is extended for the most recent five years in this analysis. However, changing market relationships occurring in more recent years call for a closer look at some of the detail in the background of that picture. The principal facts and trends developed in this expanded analysis are summarized on page 18.

Molasses and pulp (as well as sugar) are obtained from sugar crops and the revenue from these products makes possible a small part of the payment to growers even when not involved directly in the basis for settlements. In broad recognition of this fact, for the purposes of this study five percent of the total payment to growers has been deducted in each of the years. Total returns to growers from sugar crops, accordingly, may be read from any of the returns or shares shown by adding the equivalent of the 5 percent reductions (for recent years about 0.20 to 0.22 cent per pound of recovered sugar).

The sugar dollar for which shares are expressed in these articles, basically, is the "dollar" of the retail buyer of 5 pound bags, the package purchased most widely for household use. The retail prices used are the Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. averages based on monthly observations for 46 cities. Consequently, at the retail level, price information is drawn from all parts of the country. By contrast, the wholesale price quotations which are used apply specifically to one

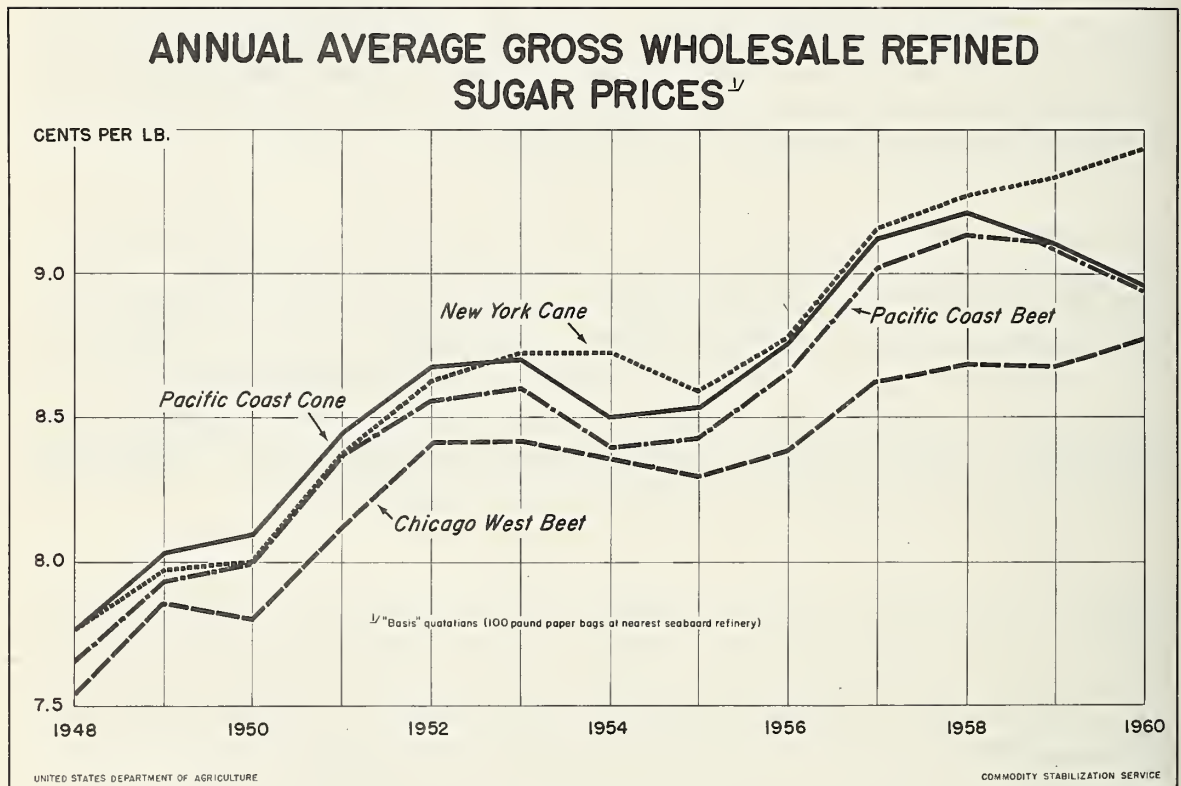


Figure 1

basing point, New York, and to a different type of package, i.e., the 100 pound paper bag. These wholesale quotations are used to represent both (1) the "dollar" of the industrial sugar user who for the most part buys his sugar at wholesale from primary distributors and (2) the combined shares of refiners, processors and growers in the retail sugar dollar.

Sales at retail in 1959 and 1960 amounted to only about one-third of total sugar sales. Sales in 100 pound paper bags amounted to about 36 percent of the total sales or to about 55 percent of the sales by primary distributors to industrial and institutional buyers (both are included wherever the industrial buyers are referred to in this article). Sales to which the New York 100 pound bag prices apply directly are correspondingly much smaller percentages of U.S. totals.

Until about 1954, wholesale basis prices (100 pound bags) for refined cane sugar as shown in figure 1 generally tended to be about the same throughout the country (freight is added to the basis price from selected seaport to destination). The corresponding prices for beet sugar were somewhat lower but by relatively constant amounts. However, as early as 1952-53, basis price quotations for beet and cane sugar in areas where both are sold were beginning to sag relative to New York cane sugar prices. The degree of the differences among basis prices in more recent years makes it desirable to examine separately the margins that apply to beet and cane sugar.

The rapid expansion of sugar deliveries in bulk which also has occurred in recent years and the price changes highlighted in figure 1 make it essential to question the extent to which New York quotations for sugar in 100 pound paper bags, such as used in figures 5 and 6, continue to reflect either sugar costs to industrial buyers or returns to refiners and processors. A real limitation on the value of this type analysis may be indicated. Accordingly, a number of case studies have been added to show how some of these factors work out for deliveries in several types of pack made between specific sources and destinations.

Beet and cane sugar combined

The average returns to domestic sugar beet and sugarcane growers in 1958 and 1959 at 4.75 cents and 4.72 cents per pound of refined sugar (including Government payments but excluding the 5 percent ascribed to by-products) were higher than for any other year in the series

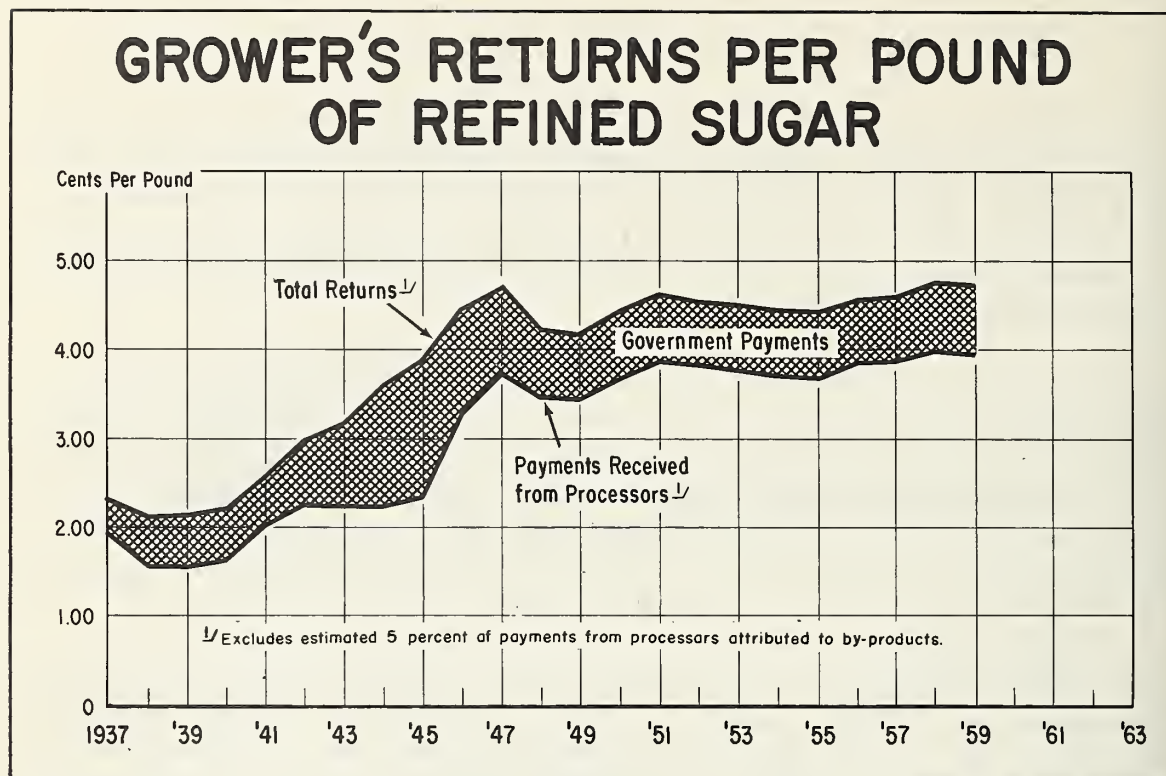


FIGURE 2

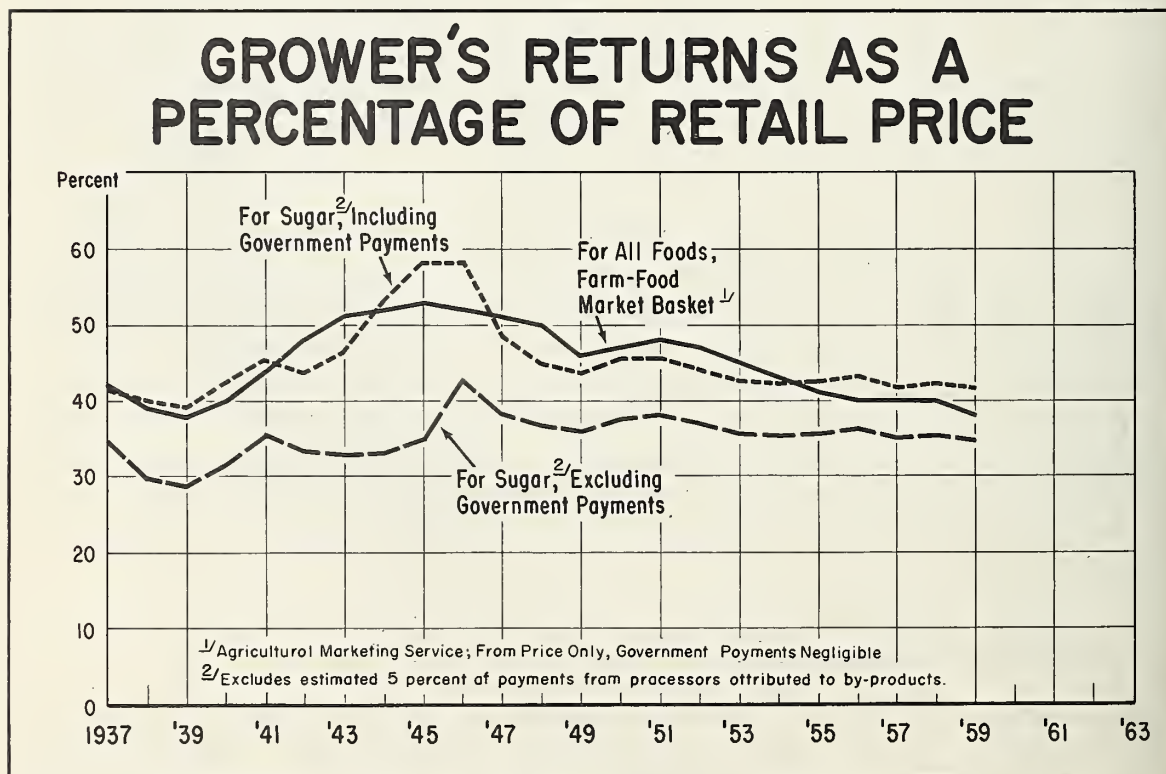


FIGURE 3

(Figure 2). It is notable that the trend has been upward throughout the operation of the Sugar Act of 1948, but that returns for the last 10 years fall within a range of about 7 percent. Inasmuch as the basic rates for Sugar Act payments were unchanged, such payments accounted for only a negligible part of the change in total returns.

The upward trend of returns to sugar crop producers was less marked than the increasing trend in the retail price of sugar during the early postwar years but recently there has been little difference between the two. The producers' share of the retail price for sugar crops is compared in figure 3 with their share for farm commodities in general as shown by the U.S.D.A. farm-food market basket series. In this figure a significant crossing of the upper lines occurred about 1954. Since then producers' returns from sugar with Government payments added, have varied between 41.3 and 43.1 percent of retail sugar prices. These percentages are higher than the market basket percentages and reveal a leveling out of the downtrend which characterized both series 1947-53 and continued through 1960 for farm commodities generally. In each of the postwar years there has been only a few points difference between the producers' percentage for sugar crops and for all farm commodities but the switch in position of the lines about 1954 reflects an improvement for sugar producers relative to the others averaging about 5 cents of the consumers' dollar. This is most significant when it is recalled that the farmers share of the consumer's sugar dollar in total is of the order of 35 percent, excluding Government payments.

Figure 4 provides a different perspective of the relationship between the same series of returns and retail prices used in figure 3. Interposed here, also, is the wholesale sugar price line based on New York 100 pound bag quotations. Wholesale prices, plus freight, become ultimate consumer prices for most sugar -- the part which is delivered to industrial users directly by primary distributors. The distributing margin in its entirety really applies only to the one-third which is sold at retail; a part of the distributing margin also applies to the smaller percentage of sugar sales to industrial users handled by wholesalers.

The simplified treatment in figure 4 tends to overstate the distributing margin because wholesale prices for retail packages (5 lb. paper bag) are at least a half cent per pound higher than for 100 pound bags. On the other hand, in recent years the coincidence of basis prices elsewhere lower than at New York, as shown in figure 1, partly offsets the

GROWER'S SHARE AND MARKETING MARGINS FOR SUGAR

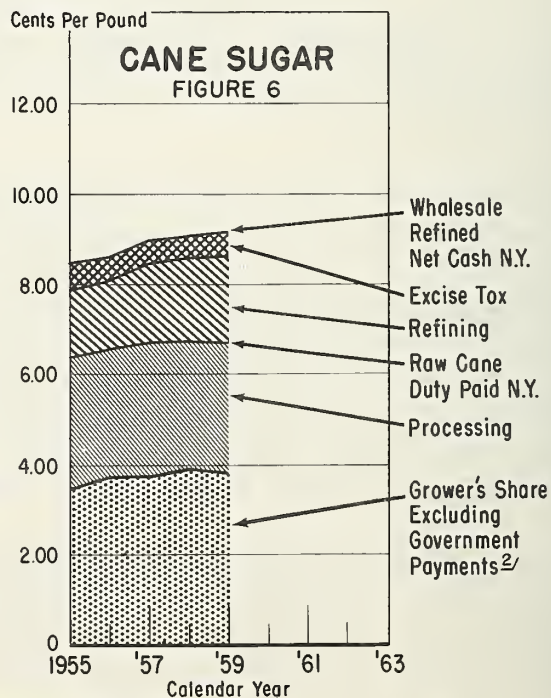
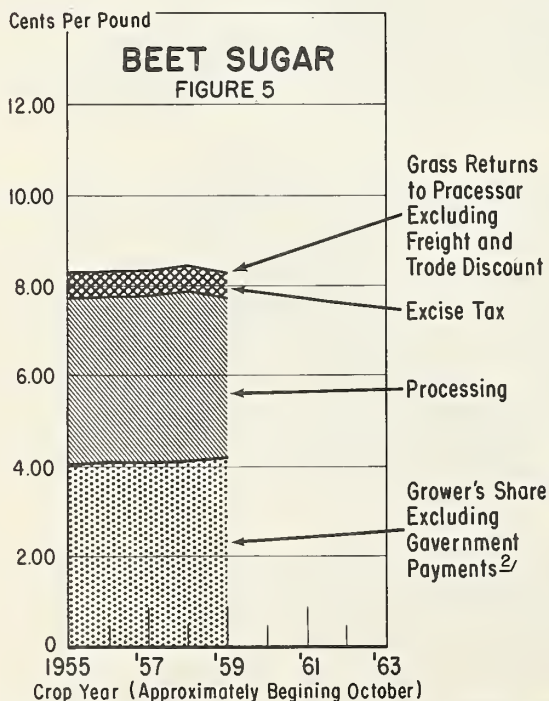
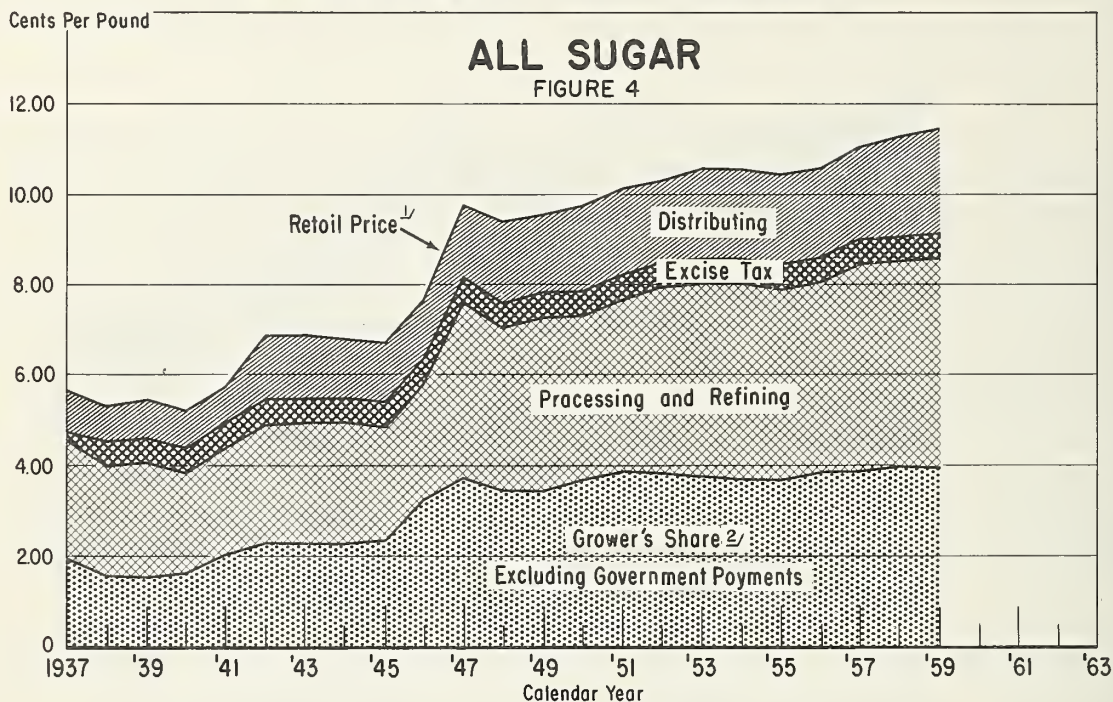
^{1/} Bureau of Labor Statistics^{2/} Returns from processor less estimated 5 percent attributed to by-products.

Table 1.-Grower's returns as a percentage of retail price ^{1/}

Year	For sugar		For all farm foods, farm food market basket ^{2/}
	Excluding Government Payments	Including Government Payments	
1954	35.2	42.2	43
1955	35.4	42.3	41
1956	36.3	43.1	40
1957	35.0	41.7	40
1958	35.3	42.2	40
1959	34.6	41.3	38

^{1/} See Sugar Reports No. 57, page 11, for data for earlier years.^{2/} Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.Table 2.-Grower's returns for sugar, prices of raw and refined sugar and marketing margins
Cents per pound of refined sugar

Year	Returns to Domestic Growers ^{1/}			Prices			Marketing margins					
	Farm value	Gov't share	Total	Raw cane	Refined cane	Net cash	Cane proc-ess- ing	Cane proc-ess- ing	Cane proc-ess- ing	Dis-tribu- tion	Excise tax	Total
	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/

ALL SUGAR ^{7/}

1954	3.70	.74	4.44	6.48	8.55	10.52	2.78	1.53	4.31	.54	1.97	6.82
1955	3.69	.72	4.41	6.37	8.42	10.42	2.68	1.51	4.19	.54	2.00	6.73
1956	3.84	.72	4.56	6.52	8.59	10.57	2.68	1.53	4.21	.54	1.98	6.73
1957	3.86	.74	4.60	6.68	8.97	11.03	2.82	1.75	4.57	.54	2.06	7.17
1958	3.98	.77	4.75	6.71	9.08	11.26	2.73	1.83	4.56	.54	2.18	7.28
1959	3.95	.77	4.72	6.68	9.14	11.43	2.73	1.92	4.65	.54	2.29	7.48

BEET SUGAR

CANE SUGAR

Crop year	Returns to Processors				Calendar year	Wholesale Refined				
	Grower's share	excluding Gov't	Net of Tax	Total		Grower's share	Price	100 pound bag	New York	Retail price
	2/	3/	4/	5/		6/	7/	8/	9/	10/
1955	4.00	7.72	.54	8.26	1955	3.50	6.37	7.88	8.42	10.42
1956	4.03	7.77	.54	8.31	1956	3.70	6.52	8.05	8.59	10.57
1957	4.05	7.79	.54	8.33	1957	3.70	6.68	8.53	8.97	11.03
1958	4.10	7.88	.54	8.42	1958	3.86	6.71	8.54	9.08	11.26
1959	4.13	7.77	.54	8.31	1959	3.80	6.68	8.60	9.14	11.43

^{1/} Equivalent weighted average per pound of sugar produced in the Domestic Beet Area, Mainland Cane Area, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands.^{2/} Excludes 5 percent of payments from processors attributed to by-products.^{3/} Sugar Act payments (including abandonment and deficiency).^{4/} Raw sugar, duty paid N. Y., multiplied by 1.065 pounds for conversion to refined basis.^{5/} United States price, Bureau of Labor Statistics.^{6/} Distribution for retail sale.^{7/} See Sugar Reports No. 57, page 9, for data for earlier years.

effect of the package differential. Thereby the New York basis price may have become a somewhat better tool for indicating the distributing margin portrayed in figure 4 even as it was becoming less directly applicable as a general price guide!

These influences apply in reverse when the wholesale price line is used to read the refining and processing margin from figure 4. For this reading and, also, for sizing up the industrial consumers' "sugar dollar," the added influence of lower prices for increasing proportions of deliveries in bulk come into play. All factors combined, use of the wholesale prices in figure 4 probably overstates both the industrial "dollar" and the over-all refining margin. This conclusion becomes clearer from the beet sugar margin data for 1955-59 (figure 5) and the sample situations for both beet and cane sugar worked out in Table 3.

Beet and cane sugar, separately

For beet sugar by itself, margins may be derived much more precisely by combining crop year data for grower returns and the processor's income from sugar sales upon which such returns are based. The beet sugar marketing margins for the 1955 through 1959 crops are shown on that basis in figure 5. Processor's income is based on the value of sales less freight from processor to customer and amount to a weighted average wholesale price, f.o.b. beet sugar factories. It should be noted that this series of data, alone, in this article is based on prices actually obtained rather than price quotations. The retail price is omitted from figure 5 to emphasize its limited relationship, more than three-fourths of total beet sugar being sold in 100 pound bags and in bulk. The lack of a significant uptrend in beet sugar prices, f.o.b. the factories during the last five years affords the principal contrast with the New York price quotation line in figure 4.

For cane sugar alone, the New York wholesale price series used in figure 4 continues to be the most readily applicable reference point and as such is repeated in figure 6. However, for the reasons mentioned earlier, this price series geographically is now relevant only to the 40 percent of cane sugar which is sold in the east. The case studies that follow disclose that the wholesale prices for cane sugar in the south and west have risen at a slower pace than the New York quotations.

Table 3 - Distribution of Payments in Selected Sugar Marketings.

Cents per Pound										
	Retail		Industrial							
	5 lb. bag		100 lb. bag		Bulk		Liquid		Average 1/	
	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960	1957 : 1960
New York Cane Sugar from Local Refinery										
Price delivered to customer 2/	10.62	11.06	9.12	9.40	8.73	9.00	8.88	9.00	8.99	9.17
Less:										
Retail and wholesale margins	.76	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight billed customer	.16	.17	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Freight in addition to above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to primary distributor	9.70	9.97	8.96	9.24	8.57	8.84	8.72	8.84	8.83	9.01
Excess over bulk return	1.13	1.13	.39	.40	-	-	.15	.00	.30	.22
Chicago Beet Sugar from Eastern Colorado										
Price delivered to customer 2/	11.04	11.30	9.06	9.19	8.87	9.04	8.92	9.08	9.03	9.14
Less:										
Retail and wholesale margins	1.45	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight billed customer	.62	.61	.62	.61	.58	.60	.58	.60	.61	.61
Freight in addition to above	.28	.06	.28	.06	.32	.07	.32	.07	.29	.06
Return to primary distributor	8.69	9.06	8.16	8.52	7.97	8.37	8.02	8.41	8.13	8.46
Excess over bulk return	.72	.69	.19	.15	-	-	.05	.04	.18	.14
Chicago Cane Sugar via New Orleans, Louisiana										
Price delivered to customer 2/	11.04	11.30	9.25	9.38	9.06	9.23	9.11	9.28	9.22	9.30
Less:										
Retail and wholesale margins	1.25	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight billed customer	.62	.61	.62	.61	.58	.60	.58	.60	.61	.61
Freight in addition to above	.23	.24	.23	.24	.27	.25	.27	.25	.24	.24
Return to primary distributor	8.94	9.08	8.40	8.53	8.21	8.38	8.26	8.43	8.37	8.48
Excess over bulk return	.73	.70	.19	.15	-	-	.05	.05	.18	.14
San Francisco Beet Sugar from Nearby California										
Price delivered to customer 2/	11.08	12.00	8.93	8.91	8.73	8.76	8.74	8.81	8.83	8.84
Less:										
Retail and wholesale margins	1.61	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight billed customer	.09	.13	.09	.13	.09	.13	.10	.13	.09	.13
Freight in addition to above	.03	.02	.03	.02	.03	.02	.03	.02	.03	.02
Return to primary distributor	9.35	9.30	8.81	8.76	8.61	8.61	8.61	8.66	8.71	8.70
Excess over bulk return	.74	.69	.20	.15	-	-	.00	.05	.15	.12
San Francisco Cane Sugar from Local Refinery										
Price delivered to customer 2/	11.08	12.00	9.03	8.91	8.83	8.76	8.83	8.81	8.93	8.84
Less:										
Retail and wholesale margins	1.61	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight billed customer	.09	.13	.09	.13	.09	.13	.09	.13	.09	.13
Freight in addition to above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to primary distributor	9.38	9.32	8.94	8.78	8.74	8.63	8.74	8.68	8.84	8.71
Excess over bulk return	.64	.69	.20	.15	-	-	.00	.05	.15	.12

1/ Weighted by volumes; "Excess over bulk return" averaged for 100 pound bags and liquid only.

2/ Relationship of payments to wholesale price quotations: "Price delivered to customer" less the sum of "Retail and wholesale margin" and "Freight billed customer" is equal to wholesale basis price quotation adjusted for package differential and trade discount (but not allowances). Such adjusted quotation, in turn, equals the sum of "Freight in addition to above" and "Return to primary distributor".

These changing quotations for different territories together with the downward pull on prices of increasing proportions of bulk deliveries, both of which are demonstrated by the calculation of weighted wholesale prices in the case studies, indicate that the rising trend of the wholesale cane sugar price line in figure 6 overemphasizes a relatively localized situation.

Case studies

The presentations in figures 2 and 3 and the long time series in figure 4 treat the Continental United States as a single market and all domestic production as a single source of supply. The separation for beet and cane sugar for recent years in figures 5 and 6 is a first step toward delineating the vast and changing differences that characterize the sugar dollar and the sharing of it in parts of the national market. To afford further perspective, Table 3 presents more detail for several packs in three major metropolitan markets. New York City is served entirely by cane sugar and is a refining center for a vast trade territory. Beet sugar shares the market with cane sugar in both Chicago and San Francisco but major centers of beet sugar production and cane sugar refining are far from Chicago while San Francisco is the next door to both.

These case studies have been limited to the refiners-to-customer and beet sugar processor-to-customer spreads but give details regarding types of deliveries and freight as factors in the spread between sugar processors and their customers. Separate data on bulk granulated sugar deliveries have been available since 1957. The case studies, therefore, are presented for 1957 and 1960. The analyses are based on shipments of sugar from the most important sources for each market -- cane sugar movements from refineries to customers, both located within the metropolitan area of New York; beet sugar from northeastern Colorado and cane sugar from New Orleans to Chicago; and both from nearby factories and refineries to San Francisco.

The characteristics of Table 3 may be illustrated in terms of the "Retail" items with a few additional comments to point up differences for industrial sugar. The retail "Price delivered to customer" is as reported by the BLS for each city. As in the case of the U.S. averages in figure 4, no distinction between beet and cane sugar is made in these retail prices. The "Retail and wholesale margin" shown here excludes freight which is shown in separate items. The first freight item is the

part ordinarily billed to the consignee, commonly called "prepay," and was taken from "prepaid freight applications" published by processors and refiners. Subtracting these two items, margin and prepay, from the delivered price yields the average "basis price" quotation per pound for bundles of 12 five pound packages, less the customary 2 percent trade discount. The second freight item is the difference between the rail rate that would generally apply and the "prepay" billed to the customer. The "Return," accordingly, is an approximation of a net wholesale price f.o.b. the factory or refinery.

For the seaboard refinery examples (New York and San Francisco) this is the same as the net "unit base price" for 5 pound packages, the expression used in most modern price lists for grocery items. It incorporates the "package differential" which formerly was quoted separately as an addition to the 100 pound paper base price. The "Excess over bulk return" is noted in Table 3 to show the equivalent of "package differentials" based on the lowest priced item, bulk granulated, rather than on 100 pound paper.

For industrial items the delivered prices were built up from basis price quotations and freight prepay, less the 2 percent discount. In some cases, particularly for New York in 1960, bulk granulated and liquid prices were quoted on a delivered basis. In such cases the "Return" was deduced by subtracting the freight items from the delivered prices. Note that in all examples price quotations were used without attempting to adjust for any allowances. For the years shown, for some territories allowances were common and considerable. This will be the subject of further comment in connection with the case study detail.

The retail series in Table 3 affords a further insight into the anatomy of the distributing or retail and wholesale margin by including the package differential in "Returns to primary distributor" and showing freight separately. Recognition of these two factors in the case of New York, for example, reduced the residual merchandising margins to 0.76 cent in 1957 and 0.92 cent in 1960, considerably less than half the gross distributing margins shown in figure 4. This low wholesale and retail margin in New York reflects both lower retail prices and higher returns to primary distributors than prevailed in the Chicago and San Francisco cases. For the latter the merchandizing margins ranged from 1.25 to 1.61 cents per pound in 1957 and from 1.37 to 2.55 in 1960. The last named extremely high margin reflects the exceptionally high, uniform and "round" reported San Francisco retail price of 60 cents for 5 pound packages. The total freight, ranging in 1957 from

.09 cent per pound for San Francisco to .90 cent for Chicago, helps to show how much of the margins in the broad approach of figure 4 is for transportation.

The case studies provide a basis for approximating average wholesale prices for each of the sample situations by weighting prices for the various packs by the relative volume of sales for each. The multi-state region is the smallest geographical unit for which deliveries in retail packages and bulk granulated are reported and these regional volumes are not published for beet and cane sugar separately. The volumes for all sugar delivered to the Middle Atlantic States were used as weightings for New York prices, deliveries to the North Central States for Chicago prices and those to the Western States for San Francisco prices. The metropolitan areas themselves probably receive somewhat higher percentages of their sugar in bulk, both granulated and liquid. Also, with retail packages making up only 21.9 percent of all beet sugar deliveries in 1960 compared to 34.4 percent for beet and cane sugar combined, the regional volumes of retail package deliveries undoubtedly are high for the beet sugar weightings.

More closely fitted weightings would increase still further the marked departure of calculated wholesale prices for sugar at the factories from the New York wholesale price quotations for 100 pound paper bags which are revealed by the weighted averages shown below. More striking comparisons result from calculating over-all average wholesale prices f.o.b. factories, including both retail packages and industrial sugar. The key comparisons on this basis are shown in the following table.

First to be noted is that the weighted averages demonstrate that for New York itself, if not for the nation, the usual quotations were fairly representative of total volume in both 1957 and 1960. The same may be said for San Francisco for 1957 even though the New York and San Francisco weighted averages, falling on opposite sides of the quotations, differ by 0.13 cent per pound.

There all similarity ends. The calculated differences for Chicago in both years and for San Francisco in 1960 ranging from 1/3 to 2/3 cent under the New York quotations are significant indeed. A freight rate reduction of 0.22-0.23 cent per pound applied to 1960 beet sugar deliveries to Chicago (see "freight in addition," Table 3) narrowed the difference in that case. This and other less important transportation rate

Indicated Wholesale Prices, f.o.b. Factories

Year and Case	Retail Items		Industrial Items		Weighted average f.o.b. price per pound cents	Differ- ence from net quota- tion, New York 100# paper cents
	Per-	Return	Per-	Return		
	cent	or	cent	or		
	of	f.o.b.	of	f.o.b.		
	total	price	total	price		
	vol- ume	per pound cents	vol- ume	per pound cents		

1957

New York	25.1	9.70	74.9	8.83	9.05	+ .09
Chicago						
beet sugar	33.6	8.69	66.4	8.13	8.32	- .61
San Francisco						
beet sugar	32.9	9.35	67.1	8.71	8.92	- .04

1960

New York	26.0	9.97	74.0	9.01	9.26	+ .02
Chicago						
beet sugar	31.6	9.06	68.4	8.46	8.65	- .59
San Francisco						
beet sugar	30.8	9.30	69.2	8.70	8.88	- .36

changes are reflected in lower average freight costs for all beet sugar in the background of the data in figure 5. The average for 1959 crop was 0.03 cent lower than for the 1956 crop. Coincidentally for both crops it was just about equal to the Chicago "prepay."

Price allowances have been mentioned as a cause of sizable differences not reflected in most of the data in this article. Price reports for 1957 and 1960 indicate that allowances below quotations aggregating 0.25 cent to 0.40 cent were almost the rule in both the Pacific Coast and Chicago-West beet territories in 1957. In 1960 they were almost as prevalent although in the range of 0.15 to 0.25 cent. These allowances contribute to showing higher returns for beet sugar in the case studies (where they are not reflected) than for all beet sugar in figure 5 (where they automatically obtain expression), despite the fact that Chicago, particularly, is not an advantageous market. Altogether, then, it is evident that New York wholesale price quotations, 100 pound paper

basis, have been more than one full cent per pound higher than actual wholesale beet sugar prices for delivery to Chicago, f.o.b. the factories from which such deliveries come and more than half a cent higher than for beet sugar delivered to San Francisco. In 1960 the New York quotations were about one cent higher than the average return for all beet sugar at all beet factories (figure 5).

The weighted averages for industrial sugar, alone, in the final pair of columns of Table 3 provide some help in evaluating the wholesale price lines in figures 4 and 6 in terms of costs to industrial consumers, for which "Price delivered to customer" is the guide and for refiners' margins to which "Return to primary distributor" is applicable.

For 1960, the average delivered prices (without regard to any price allowances) for industrial sugar varied in the case studies from 8.84 cents per pound in San Francisco, for beet as well as cane sugar, to 9.30 cents for cane sugar to Chicago. Only the latter among the delivered price averages was as high as the customary New York quotation of 9.24 cents, net cash, which is an f.o.b. refinery price. On the other hand, "Return to primary distributor" for cane sugar (with all freight from refinery removed) ranged only from 8.46 to 9.01 cents for 1960. Allowances, of course, made the actual prices still lower in relation to the quotations than shown by these figures. Thus the recent portions, at least, of the wholesale price lines in figures 4 and 6 are nearly as high as the delivered costs of cane sugar to industrial users.

SUMMARY

We started with some charts that appeared fairly simple. The farm producers' returns from sugar crops and the shares of the retail price they represent were compared with shares of the prices for items in the "Farm-Food Market Basket." Then the retail sugar dollar was divided among returns to sugar beet and sugarcane producers, and margins for processing, refining, and distributing.

Successive refinements have demonstrated that distinctively different sugar dollars are generated for retail and industrial sales and for different areas of the country. Only a part of the differences are explained by freight. Because of increasing diversification of the consumers' "dollar" we don't have an unalterable single standard for expressing it or dividing it into completely meaningful shares.

The wholesale "dollar" commonly used -- the quoted price for New York basis 100 pound paper bags -- involves a growing element of overstatement brought about by the joint operation of two factors, both tending to lower actual prices relative to that standard; namely, technological improvements in packaging and bulk handling and the expansion of beet sugar production beyond saturation of its most advantageous markets.

Despite the complexity of the marketing structure, these facts and trends appear clear:

1. Returns to producers of sugar crops reflect an upward trend in recent years.
2. The share of the consumer's dollar obtained by producers of sugar crops has been sustained in recent years while the share for farm crops generally has fallen.
3. Sugar prices to food processors have not risen as much as the generally observed prices and indices would indicate. For the housewife, they have.
4. The former system of pricing sugar by adding to a uniform basis price freight from a selected seaboard refining point to destination has been modified to the point of extinction.
5. Costs of sugar to industrial users, including delivery to Chicago, and San Francisco, considering the prevalence of allowances, have been lower in recent years than costs to industrial users in the New York Metropolitan area.
6. Retail prices, conversely, continue lower for New York although primary distributors have retained substantially more from New York sales of five pound packages than from such sales in either Chicago or San Francisco.
7. The long-time upward trend in transportation costs appears to have leveled out in very recent years for sugar.

AMENDMENT TO THE SUGAR ACT, PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS
RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES

An amendment to the Sugar Act of 1948 was signed and a Presidential Proclamation and statement were issued on March 31, 1961. Subsequently a series of administrative actions have been taken affecting the availability of sugar in 1961 under Title II of the Act.

Chronology of the amendment, Proclamation, and announcements and applicable dates of publication in the Federal Register follow:

March 31, 1961 -- Amendment and Proclamation signed.

April 1, 1961 -- 1961 sugar quotas announced for domestic and foreign areas except Cuba at 6,702,805 short tons, raw value, on the basis of 1961 sugar requirements previously established at 10,000,000 short tons, raw value; Federal Register April 4, 1961.

April 1, 1961 -- Revised 1961 local sugar quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico to 45,000 and 120,000 short tons, respectively, to equal previously determined 1961 requirements; Federal Register April 4, 1961.

April 1, 1961 -- Puerto Rican processor allotments for direct-consumption sugar totaling 148,306 short tons, raw value, announced; Federal Register April 4, 1961.

April 14, 1961 -- Purchase of 1,263,776 tons, raw value, non-quota sugar authorized; Federal Register April 20, 1961.

Texts of Amendment, Proclamation, and Press Releases

A. An Act to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended:
(Public law 87-15, 87th Congress, H.R. 5463, March 31, 1961)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective March 31, 1961, section 412 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (relating to termination of the powers of the Secretary under the Act) is amended to read: "The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on June 30, 1962, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1962 and previous crop years."

Sec. 2. (a) Section 4501 (c) (relating to termination of taxes on sugar) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out "September 30, 1961" in each place it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1962".

(b) Section 6412 (d) (relating to refund of taxes on sugar) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out "September 30, 1961" where it first appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1962", and by striking out "September 30, 1961" where it appears therein the second time and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31, 1962".

Sec. 3. Effective March 31, 1961, section 408 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (relating to suspension of quotas), is amended by striking out of subsection (b) "for the period ending March 31, 1961" and inserting "for the period ending June 30, 1962"; and by striking out of paragraph (b)(1) "for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961" and inserting "for the period ending June 30, 1962"; and by inserting immediately before the colon in subparagraph (2)(iii) of subsection (b) a semicolon and the words "except that any amount which would be purchased from any country with which the United States is not in diplomatic relations need not be purchased" and by inserting in the "provided" clause a comma

after the phrase "additional amounts of sugar" and inserting immediately thereafter the phrase "including any amounts which would otherwise be purchased from any such country with which the United States is not in diplomatic relations,"; and by striking out the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (b)(2)(iii) and inserting "except that special consideration shall be given to countries of the Western Hemisphere and to those countries purchasing United States agricultural commodities;".

B. Determination of Cuban Sugar Quota to Supplement the Quota
Established by Proclamation No. 3383 (March 31, 1961)

by The President of the United States of America

A Proclamation (3401)

WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended by the act of March 31, 1961, provides that the President shall determine, notwithstanding any other provision of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, the quota for Cuba for the period ending June 30, 1962, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest, and further provides that in no event shall such quota exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, in the absence of section 408(b); and

WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, further provides that determinations made by the President thereunder shall become effective immediately upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER; and

WHEREAS section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, authorize the President, subject to certain requirements, to cause or permit to be brought or imported into or marketed in the United States a quantity of sugar not in excess of the amount by which the quotas which would be established for Cuba under the terms of Title II of such Act exceed the quotas established for Cuba by the President pursuant to section 408(b) of the Act; and

WHEREAS, by Proclamation No. 3383 of December 16, 1960, the President determined the quota for Cuba for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, to be zero; and

WHEREAS pursuant to section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, I find it to be in the national interest that the amount of the quotas for sugar and for liquid sugar for Cuba pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the calendar year 1961 should be zero:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 408(b) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States:

1. Do hereby determine that in the national interest the amount of the quotas for sugar and for liquid sugar for Cuba pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the calendar year 1961 shall be zero; and

2. Do hereby continue the delegation to the Secretary of Agriculture of the authority vested in the President by section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, such authority to be continued to be exercised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

This proclamation shall become effective immediately upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of March in the year of our

(SEAL) Lord nineteen hundred and
sixty-one and of the Independ-
ence of the United States of
America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:
Chester Bowles,
Acting Secretary of State.

C. 1961 Sugar Quotas Announced for Domestic and Foreign Areas
Except Cuba (April 1, 1961)

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy today established sugar quotas totaling 6,702,805 tons, raw value, for domestic and foreign areas except Cuba for the calendar year 1961.

Allocation and authorization for purchase of non-quota sugar will be announced later.

The action followed approval by President Kennedy of an amendment to the Sugar Act which extends the termination date of the act from March 31, 1961, to June 30, 1962. Also, the President, by Proclamation, established the sugar quota for Cuba at zero.

On Dec. 16, 1960, sugar requirements for continental consumption for the calendar year were determined to be 10 million tons, and quotas of 1,675,701 tons were established for the first quarter of the year (press release USDA 3691-60). On December 22, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, authorized purchase of 824,299 short tons, raw value, of non-quota sugar for importation during the three-month period ending March 31, 1961.

Today's action continues the determination of requirements for the continental United States for the calendar year 1961 at 10 million tons and establishes quotas totaling 6,702,805 tons.

For the calendar year 1961 the quotas and the amounts thereof that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar are shown in the following table:

SUGAR QUOTAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1961

Area and Country	Quotas (Short tons, raw value) (1)	Direct-consumption
		Limits (2)
Domestic beet sugar	2,177,773	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	670,122	no limit
Hawaii	1,215,410	34,216
Puerto Rico	1,270,865	148,306

(continued on next page)

SUGAR QUOTAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1961

Area and Country	Quotas	Direct-consumption
	(Short tons, raw value)	Limits
	(1)	(2)
Virgin Islands	17,330	0
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	59,920
Peru	121,507	10,896
Dominican Republic	111,157	9,715
Mexico	95,409	17,645
Nicaragua	17,471	11,636
Haiti	8,268	7,000
Netherlands	4,149	4,149
China (Formosa)	3,980	3,980
Panama	3,980	3,980
Costa Rica	3,968	3,968
Canada	631	631
United Kingdom	516	516
Belgium	182	182
British Guiana	84	84
Hong Kong	3	3
Total	6,702,805	316,827

LIQUID SUGAR QUOTAS

	Wine Gallons 72 Percent Total Sugar Content
Dominican Republic	830,894
British West Indies	300,000
Other Foreign Countries	0
Total	1,130,894

D. Revised 1961 Local Sugar Quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico
Announced(April 1, 1961)

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy announced today a local consumption sugar quota of 45,000 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii and 120,000 tons for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1961.

The action followed approval by President Kennedy of an amendment to the Sugar Act which extends the termination date of the Act from March 31, 1961 to June 30, 1962.

Sugar Regulation 812, effective Jan. 1, 1961, had previously established local consumption quotas of 11,250 tons for Hawaii and 30,000 tons for Puerto Rico for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961. Today's action revises local quotas to equal the previously determined local consumption requirements of 45,000 tons for Hawaii and 120,000 tons for Puerto Rico for the calendar year.

E. Puerto Rican Processor Allotments for Direct-Consumption Sugar
Announced(April 1, 1961)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced the allotment to processors of the direct-consumption portion of the mainland sugar quota for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1961. The allotments limit the quantity of Puerto Rican direct-consumption sugar that may be brought into the continental United States during 1961 by each processor.

The previously effective direct-consumption limitation for Puerto Rico was 37,076 tons for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961. Extension and amendment of the Sugar Act of 1948 permits establishment of the direct-consumption limitation for Puerto Rico at 148,306 tons for the calendar year 1961.

A hearing held in Santurce, Puerto Rico, Oct. 21, 1960, provided the basis for an order establishing the allotments.

The order establishes individual processor allotments by measuring and weighting two factors -- past marketings and ability to market -- as follows:

(1) Past marketings, as measured by each allottee's percentage of average entries of direct-consumption sugar by all allottees, 1956-60, weighted 50 percent,

(2) Ability to market, as measured by each allottee's highest annual marketings as a percentage of the total of such peak marketings for all allottees, 1956-60, weighted 50 percent.

Allotments for individual allottees effective as of April 1, 1961, are shown in the following table:

<u>Allottee:</u>	Direct-consumption <u>allotment</u> (short tons, raw value)
Central Aguirre Sugar Co., a trust	5,902
Central Roig Refining Company	21,213
Central San Francisco	1,544
Puerto Rican American Sugar Rfy. Inc.	95,681
Western Sugar Refining Company	23,916
Liquid sugar reserve for persons other than named above	<u>50</u>
Total	148,306

F. Purchase of 1,263,776 tons of Non-quota Sugar Authorized (April 14, 1961)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, today authorized the purchase of 1,263,776 short tons, raw value, of non-quota sugar for importation during the last three quarters of this year.

This action followed the President's Proclamation No. 3401 of March 31, which established the quota for Cuba at zero and delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, acting with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the powers vested in the President to replace the quantity not taken from Cuba.

Today's action, together with quotas totaling 6,702,805 tons established April 1 (press release USDA 995-61), and 824,299 tons of non-quota sugar authorized Dec. 22, 1960, for purchase and importation during the first quarter of the current year (press release USDA 3752-60), brings to a total of 8,790,880 tons, the quantity of sugar authorized for marketing and importation during the current year.

The sugar requirements of consumers of the continental United States for the calendar year 1961 were determined at 10,000,000 tons on Dec. 16, 1960 (press release USDA 3691-60).

With today's action all but 1,209,120 tons of these requirements have been allocated or authorized. This remainder comprises (a) 1,000,000 tons of the quantity withheld from Cuba, (b) 200,000 tons of the purchase authorization withheld from the Dominican Republic and (c) a total of 9,120 tons of non-quota sugar from Belgium, Canada, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, authorization of which has been deferred pending further study of conditions for authorizing such purchases under the prevailing circumstances in light of the views of the Committee on Agriculture regarding measures that might be taken to protect against the possibility of transshipment of Cuban sugar through such countries.

Calendar year 1961 quotas established by Sugar Regulation 811 (press release 995-61) and quantities of non-quota sugar authorized for purchase (1) for importation only during the period January-March 1961 (press release 3752-60) and (2) for importation during the period April-December 1961 are shown in the following table:

1961 SUGAR QUOTAS AND AUTHORIZED
NON-QUOTA PURCHASE ALLOCATIONS

Area and Country	:	Calendar	:	Non-quota	Purchase	:
	:	Year	:	Allocations	Authorized	Total
	:	Quotas	:	for	for	:
	:	:	:	Jan-March:	Apr-Dec.	:
(short tons, raw value)						
Domestic beet		2,177,773				2,177,773
Mainland cane		670,122				670,122
Hawaii		1,215,410				1,215,410
Puerto Rico		1,270,865				1,270,865
Virgin Islands		17,330				17,330
Republic of the Philippines		980,000	122,683	218,048		1,320,731
Peru		121,507	215,000	329,870		666,377
Dominican Republic		111,157	222,723	0		333,880
Mexico		95,409	191,168	339,775		626,352
Nicaragua		17,471	16,000	9,897		43,368
Haiti		8,268	433	26,572		35,273
Netherlands		4,149	1,463			5,612
China (Taiwan)		3,980	11,505	79,765		95,250
Panama		3,980	1,505	4,515		10,000
Costa Rica		3,968	1,508	14,774		20,250
Canada		631	1,266			1,897
United Kingdom		516	1,034			1,550
Belgium		182	361			543
Hong Kong		3	8	11		22
British Guiana		84				84
British West Indies and British Guiana			10,168	65,549		75,717
El Salvador			2,000	10,000		12,000
Guatemala			2,000	10,000		12,000
Brazil			11,474	100,000		111,474
Ecuador			6,000	15,000		21,000
Colombia			6,000	15,000		21,000
French West Indies				25,000		25,000
Sub-totals		6,702,805	824,299	1,263,776		8,790,880
NOT AUTHORIZED FOR PURCHASE AT THIS TIME						1,209,120
TOTAL						10,000,000

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
April 13, 1961	Determination of fair and reasonable wage requirements for the 1961 crop of sugar beets in all producing regions. (See April 18, 1961 Federal Register).
April 13, 1961	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1960-61 crop of sugarcane in Puerto Rico. (See April 18, 1961 Federal Register).
April 19, 1961	Provides for continuing sugar beet proportionate share rights for 1961 crop of owners of land taken over by entities having the right of eminent domain and revises appeals procedure relating to eligibility and basis for payment under that crop. (See April 19, 1961 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. March 1961 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 751,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up about 105,000 tons from February 1961 but down 22,000 from March 1960. January-March 1961 deliveries 2,023,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 92,000 tons, or 4.8 percent from same 1960 period. Final data for February 1961 deliveries, 646,000 tons -- previously published preliminary as 644,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks April 1, 1961 were 2,099,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 148,000 tons from a year earlier, but down 110,000 tons from end February 1961. During March refiners' stocks increased by 64,000 tons; beet processors' stocks decreased by 157,000 tons, importers of direct-consumption stocks by about 15,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 2,200 tons.

3. Charges to quotas through March 31, 1961 were 1,273,843 short tons, raw value. In addition, 811,224 tons of non-quota purchase sugar were authorized for entry.

4. Regionally, January-February 1961 sugar deliveries were larger than January-February 1960 deliveries, except to the New England and Southern regions which decreased 4.3 and 1.2 percent, respectively. To the Western and North Central regions deliveries were up 35.7 and 22.2 percent, respectively, reflecting the absence of constructive deliveries at 1960 year end. Deliveries to the Middle Atlantic region were up 1.1 percent.

Table 4.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-February 1961

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet proc- essors ^{1/}	Importers	Main- land cane proc- essors ^{2/}	Refiners		Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Raw (4)	Refined (5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1961	1,497,818	71,765	18,302	440,717 ^{2/}	298,760 ^{2/}	2,327,362
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	49,919	0	0	0	49,919
b. Produced from beets or cane	263,026	0	74,006	3,958	0)	292,315 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	48,675	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	836,688 ^{4/}	0)	- 72,632 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	909,320	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	894,183	894,183
e. Adjustments	+ 34	+ 146	- 437	- 262	- 656	- 1,175
f. Sub-total	263,060	50,065	24,894	- 68,936	893,527	1,162,610
3. Net total supply	1,760,878	121,830	43,196	371,781	1,192,287	3,489,972
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	333,398	42,574	10,964	2,669	882,365	1,271,970
b. Export	0	400	0	0	4,877	5,277
c. Livestock feed	0	3,349	0	0	322	3,671
d. Sub-total	333,398	46,323	10,964	2,669	887,564	1,280,918
5. Inventory February 28, 1961	1,427,480	75,507	32,232	369,112 ^{6/}	304,723 ^{6/}	2,209,054
6. Total distribution and inventory	1,760,878	121,830	43,196	371,781	1,192,287	3,489,972

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 22,824; Refined, 33,658; Total, 56,482.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 48,675 received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 32,333; Refined, 24,309; Total 56,642.

Table 5.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-February 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	2,669	218	+ 2,451
Refiners' refined	887,564	885,347	+ 2,217
Sub-total	890,233	885,565	+ 4,668
Beet processors' refined	333,398	194,489	+ 138,909
Importers' direct consumption	46,323	79,814	- 33,491
Mainland sugarcane processors'	10,964	5,733	+ 5,231
Total	1,280,918	1,165,601	+ 115,317
For: Export	5,277	4,746	+ 531
Livestock feed	3,671	3,130	+ 541
Continental consumption 1/	1,271,970	1,157,725	+ 114,245
Puerto Rico	13,018	13,629	- 611
Hawaii	6,762	4,349	+ 2,413

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 6.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 28, 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners':			
Raw	369,112	324,982	+ 44,130
Refined	304,723	336,451	- 31,728
Sub-total	673,835	661,433	+ 12,402
Beet processors' refined	1,427,480	1,316,757	+ 110,723
Importers' direct consumption	75,507	63,643	+ 11,864
Mainland sugarcane processors'	32,232	34,002	- 1,770
Total	2,209,054	2,075,835	+ 133,219

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1961 - Raws, 32,333; Refined, 24,309; Total, 56,642; 1960 - Raws, 7,991; Refined, 14,230; Total, 22,221.

Table 7.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, March and January-March 1961 and 1960

Item	1961 1/	1960	
	March	Jan.-Mar.	March
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners'	522,791	1,413,024	543,871
Beet processors' refined	195,614	529,012	166,695
Importers' direct consumption	30,219	76,542	67,075
Mainland sugarcane processors'	2,200 2/	13,164	2,149
Total	750,824	2,031,742	779,790
For: Export	N.A.	5,277	3,496
Livestock feed	N.A.	3,671	3,477
Continental consumption 3/	750,824	2,022,794	772,817

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 8.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 1, 1961 and March 31, 1960

Item	1961 1/	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' raw	407,319	297,188	+ 110,131
Refiners' refined	330,784	362,539	- 31,755
Sub-total	738,103	659,727	+ 78,376
Beet processors' refined	1,270,679	1,174,061	+ 96,618
Importers' direct consumption	60,580	71,075	- 10,495
Mainland sugarcane processors'	30,000 2/	46,618	- 16,618
Total	2,099,362	1,951,481	+ 147,881

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 9.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-February 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	76,320	69,226	+ 7,094
Domestic beet	263,060	288,911	- 25,851
Total	339,380	358,137	- 18,757
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	4,377	207	+ 4,170
For direct-consumption	6,944	3,701	+ 3,243
Louisiana processor-refiners	25,340	18,390	+ 6,950
Florida sugarcane processors	25,420	29,852	- 4,432
Sub-total	62,081	52,150	+ 9,931
Beet Processors	333,398	194,353	+ 139,045
Total	395,479	246,503	+ 148,976

Table 10.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-February 1961 and 1960

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
(Short tons, raw value)				
<u>Offshore</u>				
<u>Foreign</u>				
Cuba	0	436,036	0	74,736
Dominican Republic	155,641	18,848	1,783	1,445
Mexico	138,540	48,984	3,947	1,930
Peru	120,512	4,961	2,720	1,851
Philippines	202,337	191,953	4,527	2,461
Other countries	21,322	2,539	17,078	9,102
Sub-total	638,382	703,321	30,055	91,525
<u>Domestic</u>				
Hawaii	96,465	47,982	0 2/	1,733 2/
Puerto Rico	52,126	31,571	19,864	15,555
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	148,591	79,553	19,864	17,288
Total offshore	786,973	782,874	49,919	108,813
Mainland cane area	52,634	47,934	0	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,039	815	0	0
Grand total	840,646	831,623	49,919	108,813

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 11. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 11.-Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 10.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
(Short tons, raw value)						
For: Export	14,353	643	1,694	13,851	16,047	14,494
Livestock feed	0	5,189	1,403	578	1,403	5,767
Later release:						
Bonded	0	0	0	0	0	0
In customs custody	0	0	13,328	0	13,328	0
Total	14,353	5,832	16,425	14,429	30,778	20,261

Table 12.-Status of 1961 Sugar Quotas as of April 13, 1961

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty $\frac{1}{2}$		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion $\frac{2}{3}$	Total	Direct- consump- tion
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic Beet	2,177,773		595,000		1,582,773	
Mainland Cane	670,122		94,000		576,122	
Hawaii	1,215,410		245,035	0	970,375	34,216
Puerto Rico	1,270,865		287,105 $\frac{3}{4}$	43,817	983,760	104,489
Virgin Islands	17,330		0	0	17,330	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	505,964	12,211	474,036	47,709
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other foregin countries	<u>371,305</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>135,245</u>	<u>25,582</u>	<u>236,257</u>	<u>47,738</u>
Total Quotas	6,702,805	197	1,862,349	81,610	4,840,553	234,152

Subject to Section
408 (b) of Act

3,297,195 - - (Allocated: 12/22/60 - - 824,299 (For status see Table 16.)
(4/14/61 - - 1,263,776 (See page 29.)
(Unallocated: - - - - - 1,209,120

Total Requirements 10,000,000

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	121,507	107	28,237	7,036	93,377	3,860
Dominican Republic	111,157	88	48,660	2,417	62,585	7,298
Mexico	95,409	0	44,006	4,120	51,403	13,525
Nicaragua	17,471	2	2,891	2,891	14,582	8,745
Haiti	8,268	0	2,060	36	6,208	6,208
Netherlands	4,149	0	4,149	4,149	0	0 $\frac{4}{4}$
China	3,980	0	990	681	2,990	2,990
Panama	3,980	0	1,531	1,531	2,449	2,449
Costa Rica	3,968	0	1,305	1,305	2,663	2,663
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 $\frac{4}{4}$
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0 $\frac{4}{4}$
Belgium	182	0	182	182	0	0 $\frac{4}{4}$
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 $\frac{4}{4}$
Total	371,305	197	135,245 $\frac{5}{5}$	25,582	236,257	47,738

LIQUID SUGAR $\frac{6}{7}$

Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	5,796	825,098
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

- 1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry as of April 13, 1961.
2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from the Philippines 7,686; Haiti, 36; Total, 7,722.
3/ In addition, 87 tons of raw sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico.
4/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium, 2,893; Canada, 6,634; Hong Kong, 48; Netherlands, 14,193; United Kingdom, 5,148. Held pending release for export: Brazil, 11,574.
5/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, South Africa and from each country listed.
6/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 160 gallons were entered from Australia, 409 from France, 60 from Italy, and 5,541 from the United Kingdom.

Table 13.-Quota exempt sugar entered under Secs. 212 (4) and 211 (a) as of April 13, 1961

	For		
Source	Feed	Reexport	Total
Short tons, raw value			
Argentina	4,990	0	4,990
Belgium	2,123	0	2,123
Brazil	0	807	807
Colombia	118	1,567	1,685
Dominican Republic	0	1,996	1,996
El Salvador	0	68	68
Mexico	258	871	1,129
Netherlands	1,136	1,179	2,315
Philippines	1,142	0	1,142
Total	9,767	6,488	16,255

Table 14.-Status of First Quarter 1961 Sugar Quotas as of March 31, 1961

	:	:	Credit	:	Charge to quota & offset	:	
	:	:	for	:	to drawback of duty $\frac{1}{2}$:	Unfilled balance
	:	:	drawback	:	Direct-	:	Direct-
	:	:	of	:	consump-	:	consump-
Area	:	Quota	duty	:	tion $\frac{2}{3}$:	tion
Short tons, raw value							
Domestic Beet		544,443			529,000		15,443
Mainland Cane		167,531			85,000		82,531
Hawaii		303,853			171,716	0	132,137
Puerto Rico		317,716			169,350 $\frac{3}{4}$	34,946	8,554
Virgin Islands		4,332			0	0	2,130
Republic of the Philippines		245,000	0		245,000	7,915	4,332
Cuba		0	0		0	0	0
Other foreign countries		92,826	197		73,777	14,479	19,246
Total Quotas		1,675,701	197		1,273,843	57,340	2,101
							12,785

Subject to Section
408 (b) of Act 824,299 (For status see Table 16.)

Total Requirements 2,500,000

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	30,377	107	18,044	2,691	12,440	33
Dominican Republic	27,789	88	27,298	2,417	579	12
Mexico	23,852	0	20,108	3,377	3,744	1,034
Nicaragua	4,368	2	2,891	2,891	1,479	18
Haiti	2,067	0	2,060	36	7	7
Netherlands	1,037	0	1,037	1,037	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
China	995	0	990	681	5	5
Panama	995	0	995	995	0	0
Costa Rica	992	0	0	0	992	992
Canada	158	0	158	158	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
United Kingdom	129	0	129	129	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
Belgium	45	0	45	45	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
British Guiana	21	0	21	21	0	0
Hong Kong	1	0	1	1	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
Total	92,826	197	73,777 $\frac{5}{8}$	14,479	19,246	2,101

LIQUID SUGAR $\frac{6}{7}$
Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	207,724	5,796	201,928
British West Indies	75,000	0	75,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry as of March 31, 1961.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Philippines, 6,085; Haiti, 36; Total, 6,121.

3/ In addition, 87 tons of raw sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico.

4/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium 3,030; Canada, 7,107; Hong Kong, 50; Netherlands, 17,305; United Kingdom, 5,535. Held pending release for export, Brazil, 11,976.

5/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, South Africa and from each country listed.

6/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 180 gallons were entered from Australia, 377 from France, 60 from Italy, and 5,541 from the United Kingdom.

Table 15.-Quota exempt sugar entered under Secs. 212 (4) and 211 (a) and over-quota sugar as of March 31, 1961

March 31, 1952		:	For		:	Entered under		:
		:	:	:	:	bond for		:
Source	:	Feed	:	Reexport	:	refining	:	Total
Short tons, raw value								
Argentina		0		0		0		0
Belgium		2,123		0		0		2,123
Brazil		0		305		0		305
Columbia		118		126		0		244
Dominican Republic		0		1,996		0		1,996
El Salvador		0		68		0		68
Mexico		253		871		0		1,127
Netherlands		1,136		1,179		0		2,315
Philippines		0		0		20,641		20,641
Total		3,533		4,545		20,641		28,819

Table 16.-Status of First Quarter 1961 Non-Quota Purchase Sugar as of March 31, 1961

Item	Authorized	Authorized for Entry for 1/		Total Unfilled Balance 2/
	for	Further	Direct-	
	Purchase	Processing	Consumption	
Short tons, raw value				
Dominican Republic	222,723	221,867	0	856
Peru	215,000	204,863	0	10,137
Mexico	191,168	190,756	0	412
Philippines	122,683	122,683	0	0
Nicaragua	16,000	15,289	0	711
China (Formosa)	11,505	11,503	0	2
Brazil	11,474	11,464	0	10
British W. Indies and British Guiana	10,168	10,152	0	16
Colombia	6,000	6,007 3/	0	0
Ecuador	6,000	5,989	0	11
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	0	0
Guatemala	2,000	0	2,000	0
Costa Rica	1,508	0	1,168	340
Panama	1,505	0	973	532
Netherlands	1,463	0	1,420	43
Canada	1,266	0	1,264	2
United Kingdom	1,034	0	1,034	0
Haiti	433	429	0	4
Belgium	361	0	357	4
Hong Kong	8	0	6	2
Total	824,299	803,002 3/	8,222	13,082

1/ Charges to purchase allocations exclude the first 10 tons entered from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

2/ Preliminary, subject to final outturns not available.

3/ Adjusted for available final outturn data which accounts for excess of 7 tons for Colombia.

Table 17- Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, February 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	93,299		4,941	200	98,440
Maine	44,469				44,469
Massachusetts	352,494		3,524	220	356,238
New Hampshire	22,201				22,201
Rhode Island	33,864		1,700		35,564
Vermont	26,160				26,160
Sub-total	572,487		10,165	420	583,072
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	525,274		30,939	1,000	557,213
New York	1,149,939	37,695	63,381		1,251,015
Pennsylvania	778,715	52,205	83,502		914,422
Sub-total	2,453,928	89,900	177,822	1,000	2,722,650
North Central					
Illinois	550,436	744,879		25,899	1,321,214
Indiana	212,603	109,001			321,604
Iowa	36,539	119,205		6,400	162,144
Kansas	30,038	64,675			94,713
Michigan	170,256	289,946	2,000		462,202
Minnesota	25,333	135,237		1,000	161,570
Missouri	163,210	154,193		4,740	322,143
Nebraska	17,363	84,971		2,000	104,334
North Dakota	166	17,475			17,641
Ohio	410,385	201,122	1,050	100	612,557
South Dakota	2,062	32,975			35,037
Wisconsin	83,270	154,775	1,336		239,381
Sub-total	1,701,661	2,108,454	4,386	40,139	3,854,640
Southern					
Alabama	194,143			720	194,863
Arkansas	65,838	10,000		200	76,038
Delaware	18,347		1,020		19,367
District of Columbia	30,088		4,525		34,613
Florida	148,219		97,870	39,584	285,673
Georgia	405,112		1,336	4,035	410,483
Kentucky	127,023	4	501		127,528
Louisiana	285,944			5,553	291,497
Maryland	249,363		21,962		271,325
Mississippi	105,275			1,290	106,565
North Carolina	212,120		29,056	1,080	242,256
Oklahoma	75,907	20,570			96,477
South Carolina	107,230		3,633		110,863
Tennessee	222,322	3,000		9,275	234,597
Texas	453,662	89,791	1,774	680	545,907
Virginia	162,227	21,800	29,730		213,757
West Virginia	52,818	1,000	1,392		55,210
Sub-total	2,915,638	146,165	192,799	62,417	3,117,019
Western					
Alaska	3,724	845			4,569
Arizona	28,832	13,659			42,491
California	392,606	511,333	6,000		909,939
Colorado	4,751	65,863			70,614
Idaho	2,499	16,936			19,435
Montana	610	22,545			23,255
Nevada	4,382	4,222			8,604
New Mexico	8,597	20,333			28,930
Oregon	36,479	51,177			87,556
Utah	4,035	38,075			42,110
Washington	43,510	110,597	7,200		161,307
Wyoming	582	6,390			6,972
Sub-total	530,607	862,075	13,200		1,405,882
Grand total	8,174,321	3,206,594	398,372	103,976	11,883,263

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18.- Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-February 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	188,940		7,960	200	197,100
Maine	93,431				93,431
Massachusetts	740,660		9,061	220	749,941
New Hampshire	48,449				48,449
Rhode Island	75,011		5,350		80,361
Vermont	47,105				47,105
Sub-total	1,193,596		22,371	420	1,216,387
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	1,093,585		64,906	2,000	1,160,491
New York	2,309,808	82,349	137,048		2,529,205
Pennsylvania	1,539,764	84,409	175,445		1,799,618
Sub-total	4,943,157	166,758	377,399	2,000	5,489,314
North Central					
Illinois	1,110,509	1,386,305	1,805	58,561	2,557,180
Indiana	424,188	176,599	725		601,512
Iowa	77,143	222,925		9,400	309,468
Kansas	60,989	118,304		300	179,593
Michigan	351,932	552,551	5,911		920,394
Minnesota	43,873	248,579		2,000	294,452
Missouri	336,223	267,570		4,740	608,533
Nebraska	34,155	177,722		2,000	213,887
North Dakota	366	34,460			34,826
Ohio	839,254	358,018	2,568	1,100	1,200,940
South Dakota	3,852	67,667			71,519
Wisconsin	168,489	277,755	2,761		449,005
Sub-total	3,450,983	3,898,455	13,770	78,101	7,441,309
Southern					
Alabama	372,651			11,889	384,540
Arkansas	138,679	14,000		200	152,879
Delaware	37,972		1,880		39,852
District of Columbia	57,728		11,516		69,244
Florida	289,951		143,321	61,194	494,466
Georgia	772,327		5,628	11,085	789,040
Kentucky	296,958	4	1,246	1,000	299,208
Louisiana	596,253			13,103	609,356
Maryland	500,304		42,248		542,552
Mississippi	216,317			2,275	218,592
North Carolina	443,865		65,392	2,880	512,137
Oklahoma	159,026	38,042			197,068
South Carolina	230,582		5,530		236,112
Tennessee	452,766	3,000		21,275	477,041
Texas	1,016,857	177,034	4,506	680	1,199,077
Virginia	309,850	27,800	68,517		406,267
West Virginia	107,889	1,800	2,192		111,881
Sub-total	5,999,975	261,680	352,076	125,581	6,739,312
Western					
Alaska	6,412	2,457			8,869
Arizona	60,989	29,649			90,638
California	788,988	1,001,570	6,692		1,797,250
Colorado	10,396	131,771			142,167
Idaho	6,904	32,982			39,886
Montana	2,855	40,879			43,734
Nevada	8,760	6,059			14,819
New Mexico	18,049	36,057			54,106
Oregon	75,696	97,602			173,298
Utah	9,388	73,832			83,220
Washington	80,826	186,808	22,330		289,964
Wyoming	1,292	13,186			14,478
Sub-total	1,070,555	1,652,852	29,022		2,752,429
Grand total	16,658,266	5,979,745	794,638	206,102	23,638,751

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 19- Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States by States, January-February 1961 and 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{2/}	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Thousands of hundredweights ^{1/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	189	195			197	202
Maine	93	98			93	98
Massachusetts	741	791			750	802
New Hampshire	49	45			49	45
Rhode Island	75	73			81	77
Vermont	47	35			47	48
Sub-total	1,194	1,238			1,217	1,272
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	1,093	1,076			1,160	1,144
New York	2,310	2,310	82	71	2,529	2,563
Pennsylvania	1,540	1,404	85	30	1,800	1,724
Sub-total	4,943	4,790	167	101	5,489	5,431
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	1,111	1,053	1,386	770	2,557	1,891
Indiana	424	400	177	74	602	476
Iowa	77	81	223	188	309	272
Kansas	61	55	118	108	180	174
Michigan	352	435	552	220	920	655
Minnesota	44	55	249	232	294	298
Missouri	335	306	257	155	608	462
Nebraska	34	40	178	144	214	184
North Dakota	*	1	34	40	35	42
Ohio	839	1,000	358	205	1,201	1,209
South Dakota	4	4	68	52	72	56
Wisconsin	159	173	278	197	449	370
Sub-total	3,451	3,524	3,898	2,386	7,441	6,089
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	373	436			385	436
Arkansas	139	145	14	9	153	154
Delaware	38	36			40	36
District of Columbia	58	72			69	80
Florida	290	235			494	609
Georgia	772	714			789	779
Kentucky	297	305	*	5	299	315
Louisiana	596	504			609	517
Maryland	500	476			543	519
Mississippi	216	257			219	269
North Carolina	444	422			512	524
Oklahoma	159	165	38	35	197	201
South Carolina	230	215			236	230
Tennessee	453	442	3		477	453
Texas	1,017	965	177	194	1,199	1,174
Virginia	310	273	28		406	414
West Virginia	108	108	2	2	112	113
Sub-total	6,000	5,780	252	245	5,739	6,824
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	6	5	3	2	9	7
Arizona	61	51	30	22	91	73
California	789	793	1,001	357	1,797	1,194
Colorado	10	9	132	114	142	123
Idaho	7	5	33	31	40	36
Montana	3	2	41	38	44	40
Nevada	9	11	6	4	15	15
New Mexico	18	21	36	25	54	46
Oregon	76	77	98	65	174	149
Utah	9	8	74	60	83	68
Washington	81	87	186	161	290	265
Wyoming	1	1	13	11	14	12
Sub-total	1,070	1,070	1,653	900	2,753	2,028
Grand total	16,658	16,502	5,980	3,532	23,639	21,644

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

^{2/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* Less than 500 cwt.

Table 20.-Sugar prices

Year and Month	:Raw cane sugar-spot prices:			Quota 3/ :	Refined Beet Sugar - Quoted		
	:Domestic :			Premiums :	Wholesale (Gross) 4/		
	:Sugar at N.Y.:	"World"	:	and :	:	Chicago :	Pacific
	:Duty Paid 1/:	Sugar 2/ :	Discounts :	Eastern :	West :	Coast :	
Cents per pound							
1956-60 Monthly Average	6.23	3.65	+1.65	8.65	8.62	8.97	
1959 Monthly Average	6.24	2.97	+2.38	8.71	8.67	9.10	
1960 Monthly Average	6.30	3.14	+2.21	8.79	8.77	8.96	
1960							
April	6.17	3.04	+2.16	8.60	8.60	8.90	
May	6.09	3.05	+2.09	8.60	8.60	8.90	
June	6.25	2.97	+2.34	8.60	8.60	8.90	
July	6.48	3.26	+2.28	8.98	8.91	8.94	
August	6.47	3.31	+2.22	9.35	9.15	9.15	
September	6.59	3.25	+2.40	9.16	8.95	9.15	
October	6.52	3.25	+2.33	9.05	8.95	8.95	
November	6.53	3.25	+2.34	8.75	8.89	8.95	
December	6.46	3.25	+2.27	8.59	8.80	8.95	
1961							
January	6.39	3.03	+2.44	8.44	8.74	8.95	
February	6.32	2.97	+2.45	8.35	8.80	8.95	
March	6.25	2.97	+2.40	8.26	8.75	8.92	
Last 12-Month Average	6.38	3.13	+2.31	8.73	8.81	8.97	
Year	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/ :					Refined	
and	:	:	:	:	:	Retail	
Month	: New	: South	:	:	Chicago :	Pacific :	
	: York	: East	: Gulf	: West	: Coast	: U. S.	
						Average	
Cents per pound							
1956-60 Monthly Average	9.19	9.07	9.06	8.83	9.03	11.18	
1959 Monthly Average	9.33	9.19	9.28	8.88	9.10	11.43	
1960 Monthly Average	9.43	9.40	9.39	8.97	8.96	11.63	
1960							
April	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	11.48	
May	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	11.46	
June	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	11.44	
July	9.47	9.42	9.40	9.11	8.94	11.48	
August	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.35	9.15	11.72	
September	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.15	9.15	11.84	
October	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.15	8.95	11.88	
November	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.09	8.95	11.88	
December	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.00	8.95	11.88	
1961							
January	9.55	9.45	9.50	8.89	8.95	11.88	
February	9.55	9.39	9.50	8.80	8.95	11.88	
March	9.55	9.30	9.50	8.80	8.92		
Last 12-Month Average	9.49	9.44	9.44	8.98	8.97	11.71 5/	

- 1/ Spot prices during 1956-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract #6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961 spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract #7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.
- 2/ Spot prices during 1956-60 based on #4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under #8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).
- 3/ For 1956-1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the #6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the #4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the #7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight, insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .04¢) before calculating the differential from #8 "World" Contract spot prices.
- 4/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.
- 5/ 11-month Average.

Table 21.-Refined sugar production and month-end stocks.

Year and Month	Production		Month-end Stocks 1/	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1956-60 monthly average	524	182	295	838
1959 monthly average	529	186	317	823
1960 monthly average	542	203	312	915
<u>1960</u>				
April	495	47	370	1,064
May	542	47	373	918
June	639	45	325	747
July	626	30	246	483
August	635	62	281	311
September	573	128	282	225
October	495	618	259	699
November	508	625	278	1,163
December	510	526	299	1,498
<u>1961</u>				
January	468	246	311	1,596
February	426	17	305	1,427
March 2/	551	26	331	1,271
Last 12-month Average	539	201	305	950

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 22 .-Raw sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases, continental United States, by port of entry, by months 1960

	Port of entry								
	New	Phila-			New		San		
Month	Boston	York	delphia	Baltimore	Savannah	Orleans	Galveston	Francisco	Total
1,000 short tons, raw value									
HAWAII									
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	64	86
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	83	93
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	83	98
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	95	106
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	90	125
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	73	83
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	736	839
PUERTO RICO									
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
February	-	10	-	11	-	10	-	-	31
March	-	12	36	12	-	33	-	-	93
April	-	22	23	-	-	24	-	-	69
May	-	12	48	12	-	48	-	-	120
June	-	-	35	12	-	22	-	-	69
July	-	-	24	36	-	47	10	-	117
August	-	10	67	-	-	45	-	-	122
September	-	-	28	24	-	12	-	-	64
October	-	14	12	10	-	20	-	-	56
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	-	60	273	117	-	261	10	-	741
VIRGIN ISLANDS									
September	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
PHILIPPINES									
January	-	86	10	-	-	12	-	-	108
February	-	75	40	-	-	-	-	-	115
March	-	63	27	-	-	-	-	-	90
April	-	44	12	23	-	-	-	-	79
May	-	81	-	16	-	18	-	-	115
June	-	82	20	-	-	26	-	-	128
July	4	146	35	23	15	36	-	-	259
August	-	19	-	11	3	26	-	-	59
September	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
October	-	23	38	-	5	-	-	-	66
November	-	35	23	-	-	-	-	-	58
December	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	12
Total	4	685	205	77	23	118	-	-	1,112
CUBA									
January	63	57	56	50	20	79	6	-	331
February	33	24	20	26	41	84	27	-	255
March	44	60	24	25	17	108	22	-	300
April	38	52	17	10	44	159	30	-	350
May	46	80	35	40	44	152	11	-	408
June	47	47	5	12	33	108	-	-	252
July	31	32	13	5	21	84	-	-	186
Total	302	352	170	168	220	774	96	-	2,082

Continued

Table 22. Continued. - Raw sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases, Continental United States, by port of entry, by months 1960

		Port of entry							
Month	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Savannah	New Orleans	Galveston	San Francisco	Total
1,000 short tons, raw value									
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									
January	-	24	13	6	-	-	-	-	43
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	8
August	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	36
September	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
October	11	28	-	11	5	23	12	-	90
November	24	12	24	20	8	5	-	-	93
December	34	34	35	33	0	0	-	-	136
Total	80	102	84	96	13	53	12	-	440
MEXICO									
January	-	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	32
February	-	13	-	-	-	4	-	-	17
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
August	6	12	14	12	12	57	-	-	113
September	4	12	49	19	-	93	12	-	189
October	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	14
Total	22	48	90	31	12	169	12	-	384
PERU									
January	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
May	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
June	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11
July	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
August	6	-	-	-	13	-	11	-	30
September	-	25	-	11	-	-	-	-	36
October	6	12	13	12	6	-	2	-	51
November	12	32	-	7	5	-	10	-	66
December	-	43	12	-	-	-	-	-	55
Total	34	112	30	30	24	11	23	-	264
OTHER FULL DUTY									
January	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
February	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
April	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
June	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
August	11	11	-	-	-	20	5	-	47
September	17	2	5	-	5	6	-	-	35
October	5	14	29	1	-	35	-	-	84
November	-	40	23	16	-	-	-	-	79
December	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	18
Total	33	86	57	17	5	71	5	-	274

1/ Includes all shipments through the port to upland points.

Table 23.-Raw sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases, continental United States, by ports of entry, area of origin and months 1960

Area				Port of entry					Total
or Month	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Baltimore	Savannah	New Orleans ^{1/}	Galveston	San Francisco	
1,000 short tons, raw value									
BY AREA OF ORIGIN									
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	736	839
Puerto Rico	0	80	273	117	0	261	10	0	741
Virgin Islands	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Philippines	4	685	205	77	23	118	-	-	1,112
Cuba	302	352	170	168	220	774	96	0	2,082
Dominican Republic	80	102	84	96	13	53	12	0	440
Mexico	22	48	90	31	12	169	12	0	384
Peru	34	112	30	30	24	11	23	0	264
Other full duty	33	86	57	17	5	71	5	0	274
Total	475	1,465	916	536	297	1,457	261	736	6,143
BY MONTHS									
January	63	179	105	56	20	91	6	25	545
February	33	125	60	37	41	98	27	23	444
March	44	135	87	37	17	141	22	52	535
April	42	121	52	33	44	183	52	64	591
May	57	177	83	68	44	218	21	83	751
June	53	129	60	24	33	165	15	83	562
July	35	178	72	66	36	186	21	95	689
August	23	52	93	47	28	148	51	90	532
September	21	62	89	54	5	130	22	73	456
October	34	91	92	34	16	78	14	50	409
November	36	119	70	43	13	5	10	49	345
December	34	97	53	37	0	14	0	49	284
Total	475	1,465	916	536	297	1,457	261	736	6,143

^{1/} Includes all shipments through the port to upland points.

Table 24.-Direct-consumption sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases, continental United States, by ports of entry, area of origin and months 1960

Port of entry									
Area	New	Phila-	Balti-	Virginia	Wil-	Florida	Wash. &		
or Month	York	delphia	more	Customs	mington,	Customs	Customs		
				District	N. C.	District	District	Other	Total
1,000 short tons, raw value									
BY AREA OF ORIGIN									
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Puerto Rico	70	35	33	2	4	9	-	1	154
Philippines	5	3	4	3	-	-	13	15	43
Cuba	9	12	67	56	22	107	0	39	312
Full duty	37	11	17	1	1	11	1	5	84
Total	121	61	121	62	27	127	20	60 1/	599
BY MONTHS									
January	6	4	9	7	2	13	2	6	49
February	15	9	10	9	0	14	2	5	64
March	11	5	16	4	6	15	3	9	69
April	9	7	9	8	1	24	1	9	68
May	11	7	25	11	4	15	3	10	86
June	9	2	14	9	5	19	2	6	66
July	14	7	16	11	4	8	2	10	72
August	16	5	3	2	0	3	*	2	31
September	9	5	7	0	4	3	3	0	31
October	10	3	5	1	1	4	2	1	27
November	6	5	4	0	0	3	0	0	18
December	5	2	3	0	0	6	0	2	18
Total	121	61	121	62	27	127	20	60 1/	599

^{1/} New Orleans, La., 16,000 tons; California Customs District, 15,000 tons; Boston, Mass., 8,000 tons; Charleston, S. C., 8,000 tons. Quantities to other parts were 1,000 tons or less.

* Less than 500 tons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

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